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RIVER JORDAN BRIDGE

Arab's Guerilla Army

Jerusalem, Jan. 11.—A Palestinian Arab guerilla army is now undergoing extensive training in mountain strongholds near Samaria and Galilee to be ready to go into action as a disciplined force in about a month's time, Sengham Maynes, Reuter's special correspondent, was told by Arab leaders tonight at an Arab guerilla mountain headquarters in Palestine.

Thousands of armed men of fighting age have left the towns to join the mountain columns. The completion of their training under non-commissioned officers who have served in the British Army was expected to coincide with the arrival of Fawzi Bey Kaoukji, the legendary Arab leader reported to be preparing to drive across the Syrian border into Palestine.

This invasion of thousands of Syrian-trained and well-armed Arab fighters was expected to be the signal for the start of large-scale organized fighting for the mastery of Palestine.

AIR OF EXPECTANCY

"I have just completed a 450-kilometre trip through Arab mountain strongholds of Galilee and the 'triangle of terror' in Samaria formed by the militant Arab towns of Nablus, Tulkram and Jenin," writes Sengham Maynes. "Here was an air of expectancy and excitement over the coming battles."

Guerilla leaders, supported by hundreds of fierce hillmen with assorted pistols, long-curved knives and rifles slung over their shoulders said that they were waiting for the orders to "enter into the battle" and confidently predicted the encirclement and the "elimination" of the Jewish colonies scattered throughout the valleys of the Holy Land.

Groups of armed men crouched among the rocks at mountain observation posts, watching the cork-screw roads for the arrival of Abdull Kader El Hussein, a kinsman of the Mufti and commander of the fighting Arabs in the Jerusalem district, who was expected to meet the Samarian guerillas in Jenin.

LADEN WITH BULLETS

The town centre was packed with Arabs wearing criss-crossed bandoliers, stuffed with bullets.

At intervals, mobile squads, some using jeeps bristling with rifles, sped along all roads inside the

(Continued on Page 4)

BLOWN UP

Arabs And Jews Battle For Nine Hours

Jerusalem, Jan. 11.—The British announced tonight that the Jir Banatyacoub bridge across the Jordan River, south of Lake Hule, had been blown up. The Jordan River at that point forms the boundary between Syria and Palestine.

Arabs and Jews shot, bombed and waylaid each other. Unofficial reports told of a nine-hour battle between a band of Arabs and Jewish settlers. Fighting reportedly started after the Arabs bombed two Jewish buses. The British Army reportedly rushed troops to the scene.

In North Palestine, it was announced officially that the Arabs had shot at five Jews walking along the eastern boundary of the settlement of Dan, but none had been hit.

An unofficial report said Arabs had drifted across the Syrian border.

Arabs killed two Jews walking along the railway on the northern fringe of Negev. Other Arabs attacked a Jewish convoy between Tel-Aviv and Jerusalem and killed a 24-year-old Jew.—United Press.

SETTLEMENT ATTACKED

Jerusalem, Jan. 11.—A large force of Arabs today renewed their heavy attacks on the Jewish settlement of Kfar Uriah, on the Jerusalem-Jaffa railway line, killing 10 Jews in a fight lasting several hours, according to Jewish sources here.

The settlement has been under attack for three days, according to these sources.

A Hagannah patrol engaged the Arab attackers until British police arrived in armoured cars and drove off the Arabs, who were believed to have suffered casualties.

Hagannah sources said that weapons were confiscated from the settlement, where two Jews were killed yesterday during an attack by the Arabs.

Palestine police were reported to be on guard at the settlement tonight.

British troops were again called out when Arab snipers today renewed attacks on Jewish settlements near Dan, near the Palestine-Syrian frontier.

(Dan was one of two Jewish colonies encircled by invading Syrian tribesmen at dawn on Friday.)

Three Arabs were slightly injured and one Jew was seriously wounded in sporadic long-range sniping between Jews and Arabs on the outskirts of Jerusalem today.

RESCUED BY WOMEN
In Bethlehem, an Arab attempted to stab a British policeman and steal his rifle. He was arrested, but the Briton and an Arab con-

stable were taking him to the Bethlehem police station, Arab women attacked the two police officers and enabled him to escape.

One Arab was buried and feared dead and a second Arab was injured when Jewish dynamiters blew up a house in Ramat, the mixed Jewish-Arab district, here tonight.

Sirens were sounded and all British security forces in the city were put on the alert after the explosion.

A Jewish Agency spokesman paid "sincere praise" today to the British troops who helped to repulse the 600-strong Arab attacks on the Jewish settlements in Northern Palestine on Friday.

"When there is a will, nothing can stand in the way of co-ordinated co-operation between our people and the Government security forces for the sake of security," the spokesman said.

The Arab attack began early on Friday morning when the Arabs crossed the Syrian frontier in a convoy of lorries and attacked the Jewish settlements of Dan and Kfar Sazul. They were beaten off by British and Hagannah troops, supported by Royal Air Force Spitfires.—Reuter.

BRITONS JOINING ARABS
London, Jan. 11.—Three British ex-Indian Army officers left London by air over the weekend to fight for the Arabs in Palestine, it was learned here tonight.

They refused to disclose their identities, but said there had been many applications in London to join the "Palestine Legion" and it was

likely that other officers and men would leave Britain for the Middle East shortly.

Commenting on rumours that Captain Roy Farran, the 26-year-old ex-Commando acquitted last year by a Palestine court martial of charges of murdering a young Jew, had returned to Palestine to fight the Jews, his father said tonight: "I do not think he has gone back. He wrote to us last Saturday when he was in Scotland and would not leave for abroad without our knowing. He is interested in some other business entirely—not Palestine."—Reuter.

MARINES REPORT DENIED
Philadelphia, Jan. 11.—General Clifton Cates, the United States Marines Commandant, declared here today that no American Marines had been ordered to Palestine.

(Reports from Arab sources in London on Friday said that the United States was contemplating sending Marines to protect its consulate in Jerusalem.)

(This was followed by a denial by the State Department in Washington, which stated that no official approach on the subject had been made to the Palestine Government, but that "informal" security talks had been proceeding.)

General Cates termed the despatch of some 1,000 Marines to the Mediterranean as "routine." He added: "It is perfectly normal for us to send Marines with our fleet in the Mediterranean. There are some there now and the new contingent will merely replace those that are already there."—Reuter.

Arabs Decide To Fight Partition With Arms

Beirut, Jan. 11.—Premier Jemil Mardom reported today that the "Arab world has decided to win the Palestine battle at any price to liberate Palestine and prevent the establishment of a Jewish state."

Mardom conceded the Arabs anticipated heavy losses in the opening rounds of the great struggle for the partitioned Holy Land but is confident that "final victory will be ours."

The premier revealed this about the establishment of an Arab government for Palestine.

"The Arab High Committee decided to establish a representative body for Palestine with 20,000 population sending one delegate. The delegates will be selected by members of higher committees and the mayors of towns and villages."

"This assembly will meet in February, electing its chairman and executive. The assembly's first task will be to draft an electoral law."

Dynamite sticks thrown through the window into the home of a Jewish merchant on Saturday evening smashed the windows of several nearby houses but caused no casualties. The attack was believed to have been a protest and a warning to Jews not to send arms to their kinsmen in Palestine after three young Jews were arrested on a charge of handling contraband arms.—United Press.

U.N. DEPIED
Calvo, Jan. 11.—Now that the Arab League has virtually decided to defy the United Nations decision to partition Palestine, competent observers here are asking themselves how far carrying out its own secret decisions to thwart the creation of a Jewish State in the Holy Land.

A prominent Egyptian in close touch with Arab League affairs told Reuters in an interview during which he reviewed the work of the Arab League during their recent secret talks in Cairo that, in spite of official denials, "it remains a fact that the Arab nations are still far from having achieved the unity of purpose required to enforce a concerted and

harmonious action, and, without this unity, all Arab League decisions will simply lose their sting."

This Egyptian said that the present divergencies among the Arab States did not, as was commonly reported in the foreign press, centre on the problem of the Greater Syrian Union, which appears to have been shelved for the moment, but rather on the conflict of Arab personalities now in the limelight.

This conflict involves, more particularly, Haj Amin El Hussein, the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem, now in Beirut and tipped as the head of the first Palestine Arab Government, and Fawzi El Kaoukji, the Palestine rebel leader now in Damascus and tipped as the overall commander "of the Arab armies for the liberation of Palestine."

EX-MUFTI'S OPPOSITION
The ex-Mufti, the Egyptian explained, is opposed to El Kaoukji assuming command of the Arab forces, which, he argues, must owe allegiance to him as the former spiritual leader of the Palestine Arabs.

He is said to have warned his supporters inside Palestine that anyone contacting El Kaoukji would be considered a traitor.

At least two members of the Arab League—Iraq and Transjordan—are opposed to the ex-Mufti's uncompromising attitude and during the recent talks in Cairo, when great efforts were exerted to iron out these differences, Iraq is reported to have threatened to withhold its support of the Arab League resolutions on Palestine if El Kaoukji is not given command of the volunteer forces.

The Egyptian believed that the Arab Premier, during their 10 days parleys in Cairo, failed to smooth out these differences and that the gulf between these two leading Palestinian personalities is still as wide as ever.—Reuter.

Good Export Figures

Lancashire, Jan. 11.—The provisional export figures for December showed that Britain had achieved a daily rate higher in value than in any month since the war ended "and pretty well the highest for a quarter of a century," Mr Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, declared at a meeting here last night.

Exports in December were nearly 20 per cent. higher in value than in 1935, which meant that Britain was halfway towards her mid-1948 target of a 40 per cent. increase, Mr Wilson added.

Though this was a considerable achievement, imports had increased considerably in price and in December there was still a gap of about £39,000,000 between exports and imports, he said.—Reuter.

Kowloon City Issue

Shanghai Students Protest

Shanghai, Jan. 12.—A student movement to protest the already completed eviction of Kowloon Chinese squatters by the Hongkong Government is appearing here.

Protest slogans and posters have appeared on the walls of some of the local universities and colleges. Students of Utopia University held a meeting yesterday at which decisions were reached to appeal to the students in the Shanghai-Nanking area jointly to urge the Government to take strong steps to deal with the case and also to ask for the retrocession of Hongkong.

The China Press claims to have been told by students that arrangements were being made for protest demonstrations to be held simultaneously in all the cities along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Students said that college and middle school students will organise joint headquarters to direct the protest movement and their activities will be carried out, as far as it is permitted, within the limits of peace and good order.

The China Press also said that local business and industrial circles are expected to issue a statement through their respective guilds concerning their views on the Kowloon eviction case.—Reuter.

Kowloon City Disturbance

More trouble occurred in old Kowloon City this morning when Police and PWD coolies returned to demolish new huts which had been erected in place of the huts pulled down last week.

When the police approached, the occupants greeted them with stones and rocks.

The police opened up with tear gas, and seven men and one woman have been taken to hospital suffering slightly from the effects of the gas.

The work of demolishing the newly erected huts then proceeded.

TENSION MOUNTS IN BERLIN

Split Between Big Powers Expected

POPULATION JITTERY

Berlin, Jan. 11.—As mounting tension and grave anxiety add to the misery of the cold, hungry German population, Russia and the Western Powers face each other here in a waiting game of diplomatic and administrative moves which may determine whether there will be one Germany or two.

A false move by either side may split Germany irrevocably. Neither side wants to make a false move.

What turns the anxiety of Berliners into a form of anticipatory terror, and cause the tension to increase day by day is the thought that some move may be made which will not be accidental but careful and deliberate.

It might come as a result of a decision, either in Moscow or the West, that no further progress is possible through maintenance of the present ineffective quadripartite control machinery.

It might come as the result of gongding one side by constant pinpricks and frustrations, into a decision to end a travesty of the four power control.

Any move that either side could consider an overt provocation is now regarded as certain to bring the break. It would be manifested officially in the withdrawal of the representatives of one side from the Allied Control Council.

There would then, inevitably, be an Eastern and a Western Germany.

CONFLICTING REPORTS

Already, there have spread dozens of reports, some true, some demonstrably untrue, of preparations by both sides for the day the big break comes.

Thousands believe that it will come within the next three or four weeks. Others give it until May. Optimists believe that the present uneasy condition will persist until the end of 1949.

But even allowing with the best will in the world, that nobody wants to see the break, the majority of opinion in Berlin regard it as inevitable.

Russia has founded the warning in the Soviet controlled portion of Berlin press. Any move in Berlin which the Russians could fasten on to as a violation of previous four power agreements would bring immediate "consequences."

THE DANGERS

The major breakers ahead, as far as the Western Powers are concerned, would be a move to include France into the present Bi-Zonal economic union to form a tri-zone, any moves which the Russians could interpret as converting the economic bi-zone into a new political structure for Western Germany, or any indication that Britain was lining up with the United States decision to halt further reparations delivered to Russia.

If any positive decision should be taken on any of these matters, Russia's counter-measure would be swift. It would most inevitably be an announcement that Russia considered the Control Council dissolved.

Berlin has already become the area of a "war of nerves." A daily spate of Soviet licensed press state-

ments designed to convince the German population that they will soon be deserted by the West, and a succession of irritating pinpricks designed, apparently, to goad the Western occupying powers and cause them to "lose face" with the Germans, has convinced many observers that the Soviet authorities are taking deliberate steps to bring matters to a head.

German officials who have daily contact with Soviet administrative officers report that the Russians now openly display anger and impatience with their Western opposite members.—Reuter.

NEW MOVE BY SOVIETS FORECAST

Berlin, Jan. 11.—Russia may incorporate the eastern sector of Berlin into the Eastern occupation Zone as a counter measure to the British and the United States plan to strengthen the administration of the combined Western Zones, sources close to the Soviet military administration said tonight.

This might lead to the dissolution of the Berlin Council and to the removal of Soviet representatives from the four-power Commandatura, the Russian sources added.

The Soviet position, informing the Western Allies that she does not recognise the "new Western German State" set up at Frankfurt, would be stated by Marshal Vasily Sokolovski, the Russian Commander-in-Chief in Germany, before the next meeting of the Allied Control Council on January 20, it was said.

"CAMOUFLAGE" GOVT.

Marshal Sokolovski, it was added, would deliver a long statement setting out in detail why the Soviet Union will not recognise what he considers "the camouflage government of Western Germany."

Plans to put the counter measures into action were ready, the sources said, and are only awaiting word from Moscow.

In changing the status of the Russian sector of Berlin, the Russians would be abandoning the plan accepted a few weeks ago to have a central administration for a Soviet Zone from Berlin to Leipzig.

The introduction of a new currency in the Eastern Zone was not expected unless a currency reform was introduced in the West.—Reuter.

CHINESE NAVY GOES INTO ACTION

Nanking, Jan. 12.—As fresh Communist assaults were made on Taku, the Nationalist naval fleet based at Tsingtao, in Northeast Shantung, steamed into the Gulf of Chihli yesterday morning and landed marines separately at Tangku and Chikow, 42 kilometres to the south along the coast, according to Tientsin despatches.

Simultaneously, shipping at both ports were ordered to halt and subjected to a rigid examination, while passenger trains on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway can only reach as far as Chinghai, 35 miles south of Tientsin and the city is now placed under martial law.

Despatches reaching Nanking late yesterday reported heavy fighting was still in progress in the Taku area although the situation immediately around Tientsin was said to be relaxed with the arrival of Government reinforcements.

Reports quoting the Peiping military authorities said a major battle was imminent in the area of Chinghai, the strategic railway town southwest of Tientsin.

An important military conference was held in Mukden yesterday following the arrival of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese reports said.

Among the high-ranking Nationalist military commanders attending the conference were General Chen Cheng, director of the President's Northern Headquarters and General Fu Tso-yi, North China commander-in-chief.

Beyond Mukden the situation was "most critical" in West Manchuria as two Communist columns are making a concentrated attack towards the port of Yingkow, in Southern Manchuria, in a synchronised action with thrusts in the Tientsin area.

Communist action in both cases were believed to be attempting to sever the Nationalist supply route via the sea. Mukden has already reported an acute need for provisions.

In Tientsin yesterday, Mayor Tu Chieh-shih addressing senior subordinates claimed the threat to Tientsin had been eliminated with the capture of Hsiao-tsun, 20 miles to the southeast.

Simultaneously, he pointed out that the Tientsin authorities had experienced and overcome the most critical situation created by Communist activities since the Nationalists resumed control after the Japanese surrender.

The 92nd Army defending Tientsin and the outskirts, announced that a pioneer drive against invading Reds began in the small hours of Sunday morning resulting in the recapture of Hsiao-tsun at eight o'clock.

The Communists were reported to be rapidly retreating to their bases along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. The 92nd Army claims to have killed 800 Reds and captured 50 with 30 rifles.

Meanwhile, three gunboats of the Chinese navy are patrolling the lower reaches of the Hai River in order to enable the early resumption of river navigation.—Reuter—AAP.

EDITORIAL

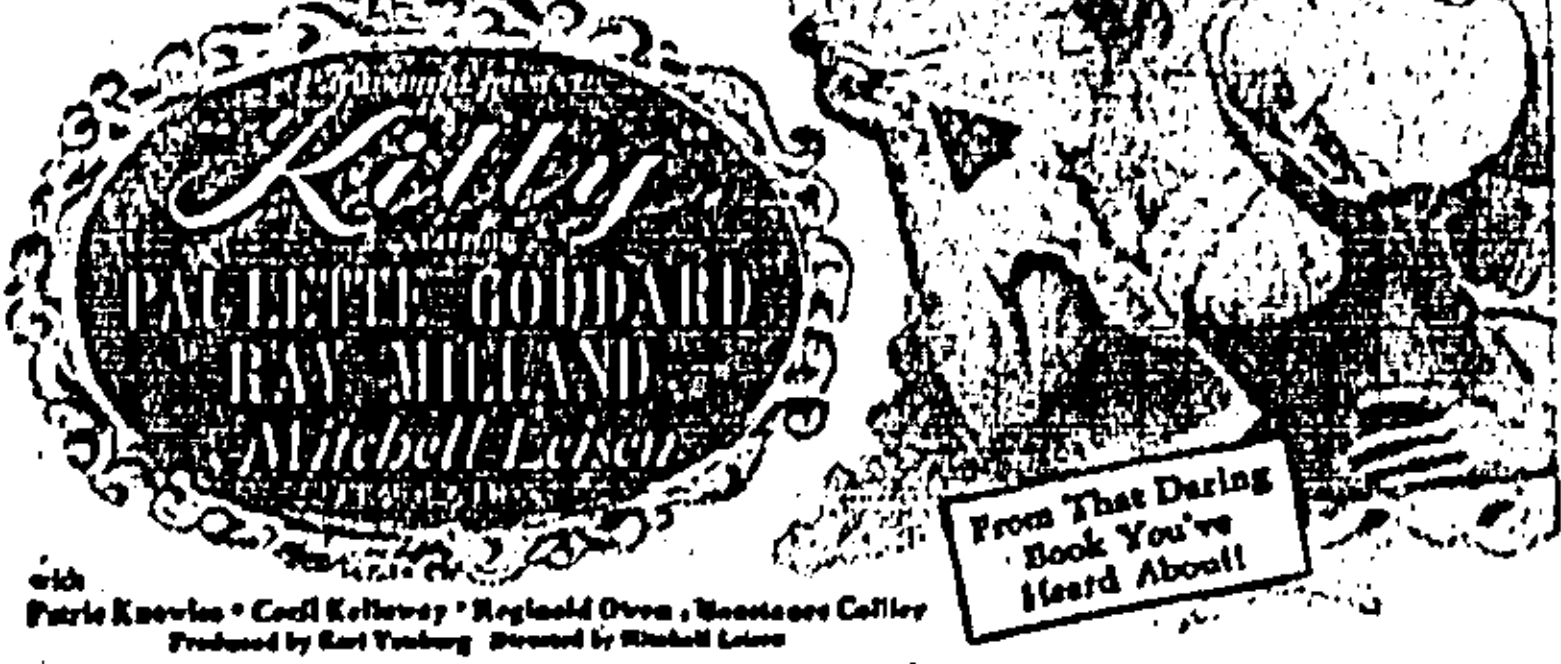
Impertinent Resolutions

IF the agitation over the evictions from Kowloon City which has been set in motion by certain elements of self-interested Chinese is intended to embarrass or coerce the Hongkong Government, it is more likely to have just the opposite effect. The position of the Hongkong authorities has been clearly stated and is completely tenable: the legality of their action is beyond question, and continued demonstrations and protests from groups whom it would appear, are inspired by political chauvinists, are wholly irrelevant. The reported resolutions adopted at a Po On meeting last Saturday are, in fact, impertinent. One calls for compensation for losses sustained by the evicted persons. What losses? The evicted squatters did not own their miserable huts. They paid rent for them, and in some cases even "key money." The only people, therefore, who might feel they have a claim for compensation are the self-appointed landlords who have been deprived of an income accruing from exploitation and "squeeze"—not the type deserving sympathy. The Po On demonstrators also demand that the two men arrested for resisting the police be released. There is only one answer: the men have already been charged and the case is due to be tried by a properly constituted magistrate's court. The law must take its course and whatever decision is reached by the court, it will be based on

evidence produced and proved. Mob law, as suggested in the Po On resolution, will never be allowed to supersede constitutional law—at least in Hongkong. Thirdly, the Po On agitators demand assurances that "no similar incidents will occur in future." More to the point would be an assurance from the quasi-political demonstrators from over the border that they will refrain in future from further nuisance-making displays of sanctimonious sentimentality. Among the manifold responsibilities of the Hongkong Government is the health of the Colony, and wherever a situation is created which threatens the safety of public health, Government is expected by the community to take the necessary steps to remove the danger. Wherefore Government would be failing in its duty if it gave any assurances capable of denying the community the protection and safety to which it is entitled. One other point these opportunistic agitators should bear in mind: Hongkong is quite capable of governing itself without external influence or attempted coercion. The living conditions of the hundreds of thousands of Chinese who have voluntarily elected to stay in the Colony are immeasurably better than anywhere else. In the Far East, and they will remain so while the authorities continue to pursue their wise policy of safeguarding the interests of the many, rather than the few. It is just as necessary that this be appreciated in Nanking as in Po On.

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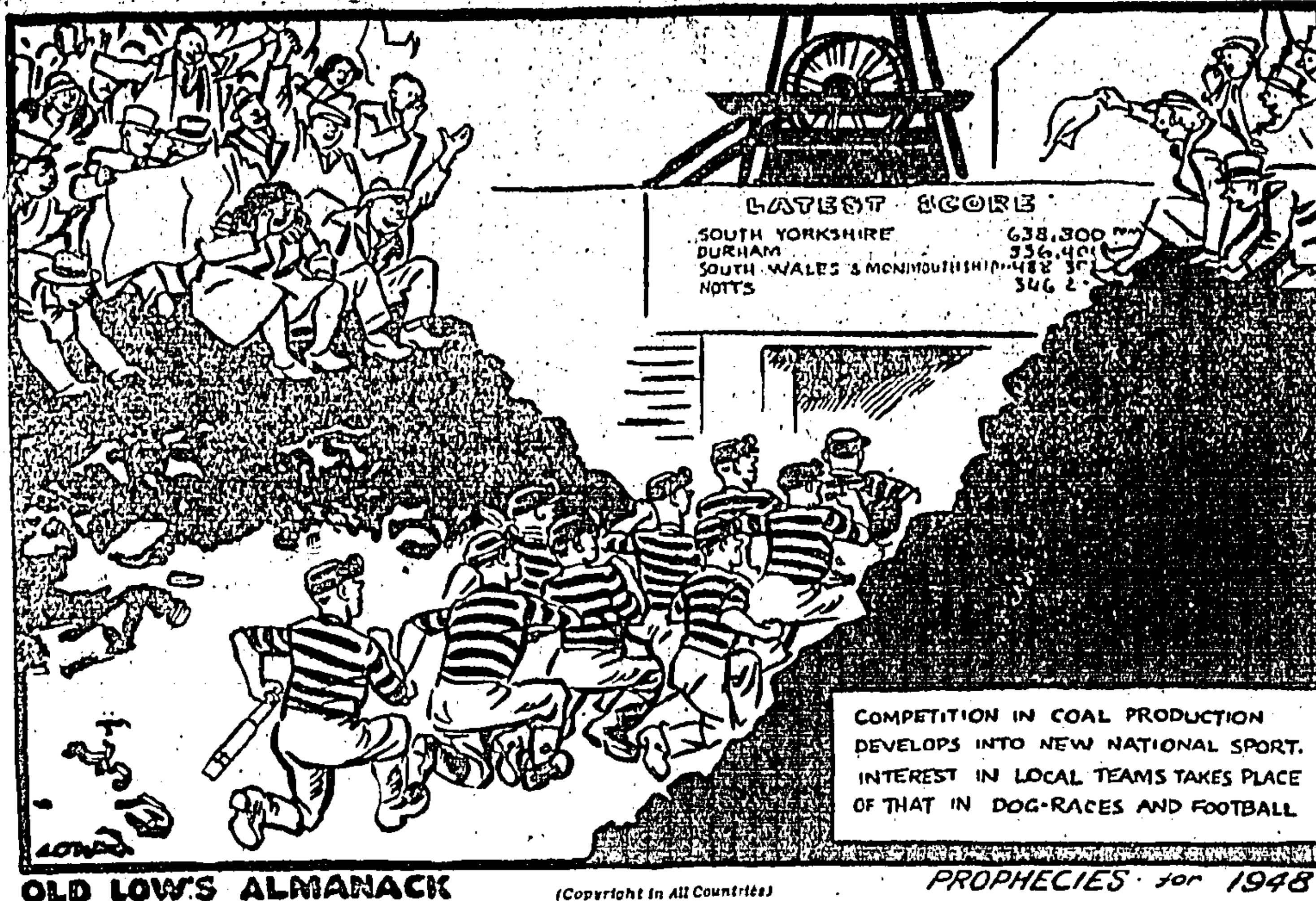
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PROPHECIES for 1948

THE ROUBLE AND RATIONING

WHILE Russian women rejoiced in mid-December at their good fortune in being the first of the overrun countries to abolish all rationing, the men debated the effect of the devalued rouble on the family pay packet.

Although it is too early to see exactly who wins and who loses by Russia's surprise reforms, it is now possible to explain in question and answer form exactly what has happened. This is how I see it after four years in Russia.

Since these changes are unexpected, how do the ordinary Russian men and women wage-earners regard the news?

THEY regard it as a triumph—and a great surprise. Not one person I spoke to in Russia in the past year thought it would ever be possible to abolish all rationing at once.

The most they hoped for was free sale of bread—the staple

Russia calls in the capital and throws away the ration books. How will it work? ALARIC JACOB explains Europe's most startling economic move since the war

food, as in France—with perhaps a little more sugar than the 1lb. 2ozs. a month which a worker's ration book brought them. Nothing more.

Secretive as always, the Soviet Government admitted in October that this year's grain harvest was 58 percent better than last year; but it gave no hint that stocks of fats, meats, and sugar were enough to withstand a spending spree by 190,000,000 people who for seven years have been far more tightly rationed than the British.

Which came first: de-rationing or revaluation?

DERATIONING. Though they could not have had the first without the second. Once the

Government decided that it could afford to abolish ration cards, it had to round up the millions of unspent roubles accumulated in the war years.

In 1944 I went shopping, with my roubles exchanged at the visitors' rate of 48 to the £, on the Moscow "Free Market," where the peasants could sell their produce for what it would fetch. I paid £2 for a pound of onions, £1 for a pound of butter or sugar, £1 for a pound of non-rationed potatoes.

These vast profits went into the pockets of the collective farmers, some of whom would have been described as war profiteers in any country. One farmer actually accumulated a million roubles; several gave as much as 100,000 roubles (say, £2,000) to the war loan.

This surplus wealth, plus the millions of notes circulating in the Ukraine by the Germans, amounted to a genuine inflation. Though this did not matter much so long as rationing was tight and there was nothing to buy it might have shattered the country's economy when rationing suddenly ceased.

Look at some of the new prices—£11 10s. for a woolen dress in the country stores, £18 for a gramophone, £12 for a five-valve radio, £3 for a yard of pure silk, 6s. a pound of best beef, 12s. a pound of best butter.

At these rates the bloated countryman could have cornered all the goods. But with his hoarded £2,000 cut down to £200 in the new currency, his purchasing power is severely trimmed.

How did the old rationing work—did it differ from our own?

RATIONING in Russia applied only in the towns. The bulk of the people, who still live on the land, never saw a ration book throughout the war. They were self-providers.

The moment you passed the Moscow city boundary you entered the Soviet Free Economy zone where the collective farm members,

"Throughout my four years' stay, the Russians gave me 48 roubles to the £. I have used this rate of exchange throughout the article. The official rate of 21 roubles gives an unfair impression of the purchasing power of the Russian family.

THE WATER BUFFALO AND THE RAILWAY

By John Roderick

C. Y. HO, who is known to railwaymen everywhere in China as "hsueh niu"—the water buffalo—looked up heavily and said: "It was like killing my own child. I hated to do it."

Seldom, if ever, in China do you hear inanimate things like steel and wood and concrete referred to simply in this personified way.

He was speaking of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, which he helped rush to completion in 1937; then sorrowfully, in the face of the Japanese Army, helped a few months later to dismantle, piece by piece, in one of the outstanding examples of the early Chinese "scorched earth" policy.

The story of this railway and of Ho and his associates is one of the bright pages in contemporary Chinese history, which has had few material achievements to boast of. Reconstruction of a sizable stretch of the war-devastated line—from Hangchow to Nanking—is an example of the self-help of which the Chinese are capable and which the United States has said it wishes to see before it will lend China any large sums for rehabilitation.

Free from civil war interruptions and with the assistance of UNRRA, Ho, as director, restored a 250-mile stretch of the line and plans to extend it to the Canton-Hankow line by next autumn. When that is done, China will be able to tap some of her richest rice-producing provinces, and will have moved a long stride ahead in re-establishing economic balance.

Ho gets his nickname from his massive size—he weighs more than 240 pounds—but chiefly because of the ponderous drive and energy he brings to the railway job. He is regarded as China's foremost railway engineer.

Born in Soochow, whose multitude of canals invited a comparison with Venice, he went to Northern Hopei to study at Tangshan University. After Tangshan, he went to Cornell where he continued civil engineering studies.

MANY HEARTBREAKS WHEN the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway was conceived in 1920 by Chekiang's Governor Chang Jen-chieh, Ho was one of the engineers who pushed it through. There were heartbreaks in the process as money dwindled and became inadequate. The Governor sold his lands. Hangchow power plant got funds.

When Chang received a government order to stop work and complete a highway instead, he was defeated, but only momentarily. Changing the name of the Railway Administration to that of Highway Bureau, he kept on going.

It proved worth while militarily when the Chinese Communists were about to push from Anhwei Province to Chekiang and the Nanking-Shanghai area. The Government met the Communists head on with two divisions rushed over the rails to Yushan.

The railway was completed in 1937, and its builders settled back with pardonable satisfaction for an earned rest.

BRIEF REPOSE BUT there were the first days of the Sino-Japanese war, and the railway's repose was to be a brief one. A few months after the last tie had been laid and the last spike driven in, the Japanese began moving towards the strategic line.

The decision to destroy what they had with painful love only recently created was a bitter one. Once this was arrived at, however, Ho and his fellow engineers appeared wryly intent on demonstrating to the enemy that they could tear down as thoroughly and as efficiently as they had built.

The most severe destruction was concentrated on the Shanghai to Hangchow section, a distance of about 200 miles. When it was finished, the Japanese had difficulty in recognizing that once a railroad had existed in the area.

The Chinese began with the bridges, 37 of which they damaged, 18 of them so seriously that only the foundations, sticking up like blunt thumbs from the land and the rivers, remained as evidence. Altogether 480 tons of steel girders, trusses and destroyed cars were left in the wreckers' wake.

NOTHING REMAINED THE Chinese next turned their attention to the rails, taking away every piece of steel—a total of more than 22,100 tons—and 420,000 ties.

The roadbed itself suffered next. In some places the embankment was wholly removed, reducing the line to the level of the surrounding land. The railroad stations followed.

There are 21 stations in this section. The railway's destruction report says detachedly, "all of which, as well as other installations, were destroyed and not even a brick or piece of wood remained."

The reconstruction of this damaged railway is going along without interruption. The line has plenty of locomotives—many UNRRA-donated—but few passenger cars. This is one of the pressing needs, as well as signal equipment and machine-shops. Before it is joined to the north-south Canton-Hankow line, the line will need a US\$50,000,000 loan. The Communications Ministry is confident of getting this from private sources.—Associated Press.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

SPEAKING of telepathy, here is an odd thing. I always used to have a glass of sherry at my club round about midday. The waiter brought it to me as soon as I came in.

One day I decided that I would like a buffalo instead. The waiter brought me the buffalo before I could ask for it. When I said, "How did you know I wanted this buffalo?" he said, "I felt queer, sir—rather as though chief Yogi Mashdapatra were trying to send me a message from Ceylon."

At the films

THE Hogwash production "Melody of Sorrow" is a rather more straightforward reconstruction of Wagner's life than one had expected in Technicolor. Alan Ladd never seems quite at home in the part of Wagner, but Myrna Loy as George Sand, especially when she leads the Mastersingers round Nuremberg, is vital and human as ever. The dream-sequence, in which Liszt, Berlioz, and Handel appear to Wagner, and beg him to abandon Clara Schumann, lacks reality, but the Pilgrims and Pilgrimage Chorus at the Court of the King of Bayreuth is a fine touch of imagination, heightened by the playing of the overture to "Rienzi" by Mozart (Adolphe Menjou).

Charming THAT episode in Brunswick Square reminds me of the occasion when, in a noise so tense that you could not have heard a gross of elephants drop, the Macclesfield and Broomhall United Choirs (3,411 voices) sang "Sleep, Baby Sleep!"

The lass o' Kirkcaldie "Yon skeep's aboon the crow, lassie," in Stummach cried, "An' wha'll be Tamal's luvie, lady, An' wha'll be his bride?" (Old Scots ballad.)

NANCY Person-to-Person Call



By Ernie Bushmiller



7TH INSTALMENT OF A NEW PHOTOSTRIP SERIAL

HOW A HOLLYWOOD STAR IS BORN ★

SYNOPSIS:

Catherine Brown wanders around the Paramount lot as her "friend" gets the screen test that the studio intended for her. She does not know that "The Blonde" stole her opportunity.



Bing Crosby, fascinated by Catherine Brown's personality, talks with her and learns that she sings. So, right then and there, he asks her to sing for him. Catherine obliges and, liking her voice, Bing calls talent scout Kirby over and tells him that he

should give Catherine an audition, which Kirby obediently, yet unhelpfully, agrees to arrange. This he does, despite his belief that Catherine has taken undue advantage of the crooner's sympathetic nature. Bob Hope joins Bing for the singing practice, and director George Marshall prepares to

direct a comedy routine with Hope and Crosby. Meanwhile "The Blonde" has been introduced to actor Roger Dann, by Kirby and Mr. O'Connell, and she is told that her test will be made the next day opposite the handsome Roger Dann. (To be continued tomorrow)

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Rosalind Russell for Lois Leeds.

Want an answer to what makes your hair beautiful?

BEAUTY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Here are some Beauty questions and answers. Of all the questions that come to my desk, these are the most often repeated.

Does brushing really make waves, either natural or artificial, deeper? Should hair be brushed while it is wet?

Answer: Brushing stimulates circulation and keeps the hair clean. Therefore, waves will be more last-

ing, more beautiful and deeper. The condition of the hair must be good if the waves are to fall into place. The hair should be dry when it is brushed. If it is slightly damp it will soon dry because of the friction of brushing and the increased scalp circulation.

What will give that soft, "luscious" look to the lips? My lipstick is very rich but it is dull in appearance.

Answer: One drop of cosmetic oil, applied after the lipstick is on, will make the lips "shine." Vaseline will also do this.

Does cutting the fingernails with scissors make the nails brittle? Answer: The nails should be filed every gently with emeryboard files. Always file in only one direction, not back and forth.

Should the cuticle be cut? Answer: Never! Cutting injures the cuticle. It then becomes ragged, forming hangnails. Push the cuticle back with the towel while drying the hands.

Does an astringent close the pores?

Answer: No, nothing can or will close the pores! An astringent stimulates circulation, thus causing the lazy, distended pores to open and close more normally. The skin looks smooth, thus giving rise to the idea that the pores are "closed" because they are not so prominent. The pores close and stay closed only when you have stopped breathing.

Can hair be dyed successfully at home?

Answer: No, not if you are doing the job yourself. You CAN, after a professional job has been done, keep the ends touched up. If you can't keep regular appointments at a beauty shop then DON'T dye your hair. You will not be satisfied.

Minute Makeups by GABRIELLE



Here are the rules of Beauty Health. Healthy diet, exercise, cleanliness, sleep. Simple rules—but what results! Diet means right eating. Exercise means building your body. Cleanliness means lots of water, inside and out. Sleep—to renew the body.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Don't worry, mother—I know you'd be late as Junior and I are eating supper! I made some fudge, pie and omelet!"

HEART STUDY TO PROLONG LIFE

A 10-year study of the effects of exercise, diet, worry and tension in developing heart disease and hardening of the arteries will begin at the University of Minnesota this month.

ROMAN FLOOR OF LONDON REVEALED

When Londoners were digging their deep air raid shelters at the beginning of the war they found many Roman objects in the city. There is a little museum of such Roman pots, dishes, spoons, coins and so on in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Co. at London Wall, the old Roman wall of Londinium.

The air raids themselves revealed more, and last July the Medieval and Roman London Excavation Council began archaeological diggings behind freshly exposed bastions of the wall.

The foundations of an extensive medieval building of chalk and grey-stone, imported probably from Kent, have been brought to light. The indications are of a mansion with central court and garden, with entrance arch at one side. The remains include shale, slag, coal, and iron objects which suggest that a farrier's shop was part of the establishment.

Many Discoveries

Among discoveries thus far sent to London's Guildhall Museum are the iron shoe of a wooden spade; a primitive padlock; over a dozen pieces of seventeenth century pottery, including a blue and white jar and other examples of Delft ware; and a quantity of broken jugs, bowls and cooking pots in green, brown and yellow glazes, whose period is fixed by an Edward III (1327-77) "twopenny" piece, which was found with them.

As the trenches go deeper the diggers are coming to the Roman floor of London, which is already beginning to show in places. Bits of Roman pottery and one Roman coin have been turned up in a stretch where the Roman foundation of the medieval city wall is exposed to view. The course of tiles which the Romans inserted in the masonry of the wall to give it greater stability, and the bank of yellow clay dug by the Romans from the defence ditch and left along its lip as a further protection are clearly visible.

Many other sites among the levelled acres of the city will be trenched in 1948 if funds permit.

The study is tied to medicine's fight against the degenerative diseases of heart and arteries which science must conquer before man's life span can be lengthened. It is termed by one researcher "one of the nation's most important in the field."

The men conducting the examination consider their decade-long study "absolutely fundamental" to progress in the prevention of heart disease. However, they avoid forecasting the day when man will live to be 100.

A group of 300 human "guinea pigs" between 45 and 54 will be studied by seven medical school scientists, under the direction of Dr. Ancel Keys, noted for his wartime studies of semi-starvation in humans.

Mortality High

The researchers hope to learn if conditions leading to degeneration of the heart and blood vessels can be detected at an early stage. They will try to find out what habits of diet and physical activity prevent or delay such degeneration, and what effects worry or strain have in producing heart diseases.

Keys explained that high blood pressure and hardening of the arteries account for between two-thirds and three-fourths of all heart and circulatory disease deaths. Heart disease, he said, "is the greatest single threat to life and productivity" of men past 40.

Sponsored and partly financed by the U.S. Public Health Service with five \$30,000 yearly grants, the study will be based on detailed annual examinations of the hearts and artery conditions of the subjects during the first five years.

All Volunteers

During the second five-year period, the data collected will be compiled and studied.

The 300 subjects, all volunteers, will be classified in several groups. They will include the overweight, the "completely sedentary" (such as office workers), sedentary workers with athletic hobbies, and those revealed by tests to be especially susceptible to heart and artery diseases.

Forming a special group will be 30 businessmen-athletes—members of the St. Paul and Minneapolis athletic clubs. Examination of the latter group is expected to reveal whether systematic exercise after the age of 40 benefits or harms the heart and blood vessels.

Also under examination will be 180 university students.

DUMB BELLS

REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

THE COUPLE NEXT DOOR SEEM VERY DEVOTED, HE KISSES HER EVERY TIME THEY MEET. WHY DON'T YOU DO THAT?



McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

A Slam Is Beaten By False Carding

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

♠ J 10 5	♥ 3	♦ 5 4 3 2	♣ 10 6 5 4
♠ A Q 8 7	♥ 10 9 8 7	♦ K 3	♣ K 3
♠ 6 5	♥ 6 5	♦ 10 9 8 7	♣ 10 9 8 7
♠ Q 2	♥ 4	♦ A 10 7	♣ 2
♠ A K J	♥ A	♦ 2	♣ A

Tournament—N-S vul.

South West North East

Pass 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠

Pass 3 ♠ Pass 4 N.T.

Pass 5 ♠ Pass 6 N.T.

Opening—♠ 3 22

HERE is an interesting hand that I picked up at the national tournament. It embodies the theory of a spade opening, and also a very cute false-card play.

With East hiding hearts and West supporting them, South knew that a heart opening was hopeless. He thought that nothing would be gained by opening a doubleton diamond, and he wanted to save the king of clubs for a possible trick.

That left nothing but a spade, and he selected the four-spot as a sort of "off colour" opening. The queen was played from dummy, and North had put on the five, a smart declarer would have made the contract. He would have cashed the ace of spades and led the third spade, dropping both of the adverse spades together. Thus he would have made five spade tricks, more than enough for his contract.

The alert North player, however, played the jack of spades on dummy's queen. Now declarer figured that South must have had five spades originally, so he decided to try to establish the club suit. He led the queen of clubs from dummy, took the finesse, and South won.

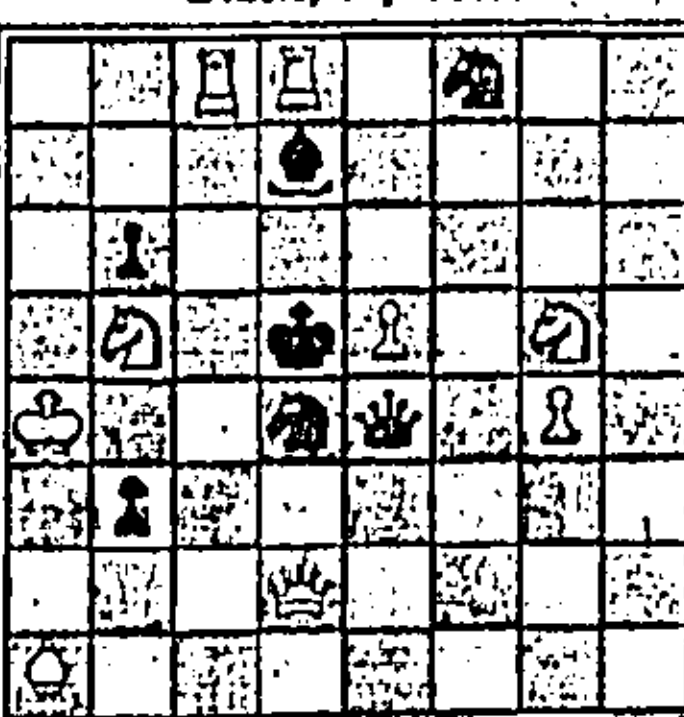
A spade was led back, and declarer was through. If he went up with dummy's ace, he would have only eleven tricks, while if he put on the eight-spot, as he did, North would win with the ten and the contract was down one.

Check Your Knowledge

1. Name the three royal houses that lost their thrones as a result of World War I.
2. Whose ship was called the "Golden Hind"?
3. What is the Fisherman's Ring?
4. Are slugs able to bite one's hand?
5. Is the Gulf of Panama part of the Atlantic or of the Pacific Ocean?
6. What is the origin of the superstition that it is unlucky to spill salt?

(Answers on Page 4)

CHESS PROBLEM

By O. W. SHEPPARD
Black, 7 pieces.

White, 9 pieces.
White to play and mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. Kt-K6. 2. ... K x P; 3. P-B8 (=Kt); 1... others: 3. P-Q8 (=Q).

Rupert and the Big Bang—14



Rupert and Billy and Algy all buy a few fireworks, and then the little bear sets off for home. Before he has gone far a small figure pops out from behind a tree so suddenly that Rupert starts violently. "What, you keep appearing and vanishing like this?" "You made me jump," "Hush, whispers Bingo. "Let's go somewhere quiet. I've got something for you, but it's secret." "I couldn't very well give it to you while Billy and Algy were looking on."

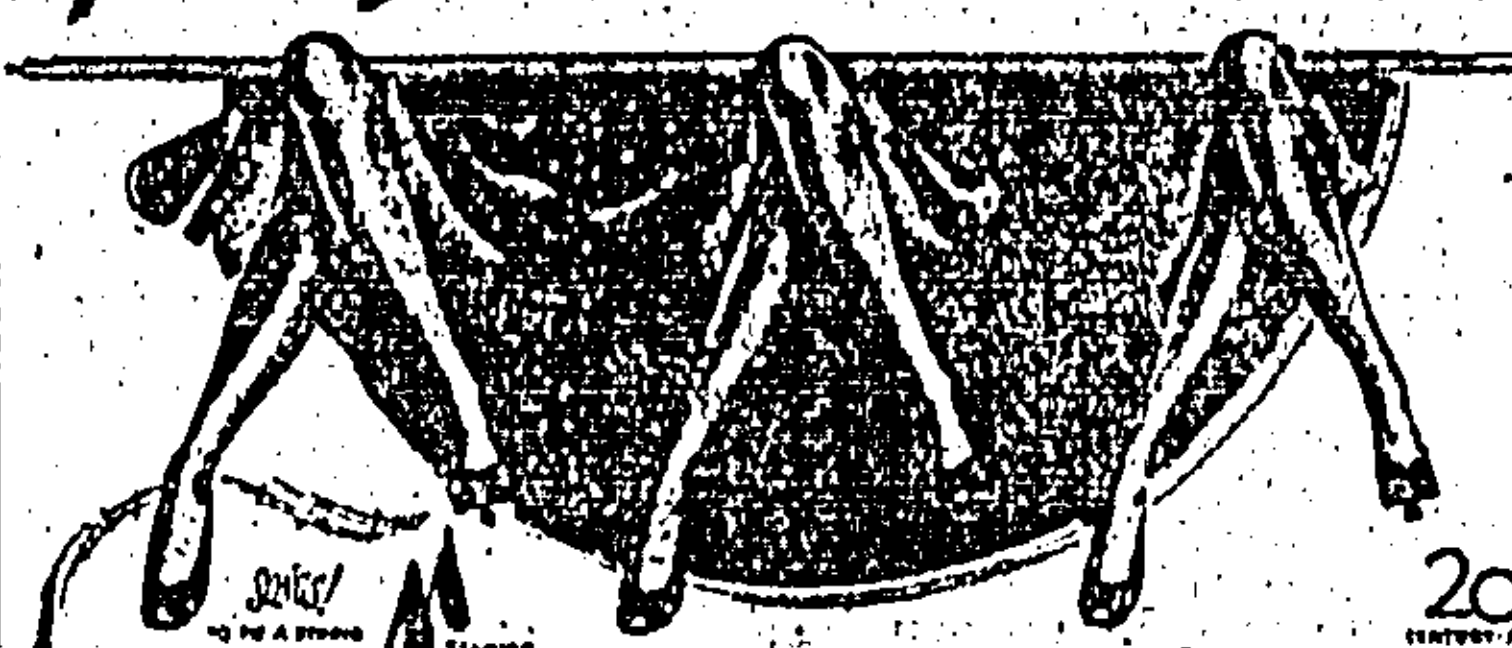
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POSITIONS VACANT

SALESMEN ON salary and commission required for stock and indent sales of metals, dyes, chemicals, optical goods, watches, radios and batteries. Excellent British and American sole agencies. Sales experience and good knowledge of English essential. Interview Mr. J. H. Asquith, First Floor, 18 Ice House Street, 21006.

History Repeats

"Funny," said a young Copenhagen housewife to her girl friend as they were bicycling in a suburban street, "today it is exactly one year since I was taken to the hospital the last time."

The next moment she crashed into a parked car, bumped her head and was taken to the hospital right away.

They Answered the Call

Have You?

Send your donation to the

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Marshall To Speak Plainly

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Secretary of State, Gen. George Marshall, will tomorrow begin at the task of persuading Congress to provide him with the European recovery programme unmarred by serious financial reductions or other crippling amendments when he leads off a series of hearings in the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee.

While repeating the warnings he gave to the similar body of the Senate last week, Gen. Marshall is expected to use even blunter and more forceful language in describing the urgency of the world situation when he addresses this less-easily convinced audience.

Sources in the State Department close to the Secretary of State considered, however, that with the debate in the eye of its second week, Marshall is optimistic that he will get a programme "adequate" both in amount and in the conditions under which it must be implemented.

Chief Task
His chief task will be to avoid becoming embroiled in other issues being pressed by Republicans, generally believed to be aimed at delaying the Marshall Plan's early and adequate enactment.

This danger is shown by the fact that the Committee hearings are specifically intended to investigate the "problems of world recovery" rather than of European recovery alone.

Thus the House Committee, it is understood, will question the Secretary of State closely on his plans for aid to China and the economic conditions in Latin America.

The dismantling and the shipping of German plants as reparations to Eastern Europe is another side issue likely to be used as a delaying weapon.

Moreover, the House Committee already has under consideration a bill sponsored by Congressman Christian Herter and the committee which investigated conditions in Europe last summer which would establish for the administration of a recovery programme an organization fully contrary to Marshall's own wishes.

"Businesslike" Approach

The Senate hearings are also due to continue tomorrow with Mr. Lewis Douglas, the American Ambassador to Britain, testifying, to be followed by Mr. Averell Harriman, Secretary of Commerce, Mr. John Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Clinton Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr. Julius Krug, Secretary of the Interior.

These hearings have already produced demands for a "businesslike" approach and the avoidance of any diffusion of responsibility.

The Herter Bill, on the other hand, would set up an eight-member "bipartisan" corporate authority responsible equally to Congress and Government, though quite independent of the State Department, to run the scheme.

Stumbling Block
Marshall wants a government agency with an all-powerful chief, who would, however, defer to the Secretary of State when foreign policy aspects of the programme are involved.

Though mainly of domestic interest, this issue bids fairly to become one of the chief stumbling blocks to the programme's speedy passage, and the Administration may be forced to amend its original plans.—Reuter.

Arab's Guerilla Army

(Continued From Page 1)

"triangle of terror" to guard Jewish infiltration.

The excitement was heightened by shots fired into the air, and the rattle of fire from the surrounding mountains pinpointed the spots where battle training was in progress.

There was apparently no shortage of weapons. All cars were thoroughly searched under muzzles of rifles and machine-guns at roadblocks around Arab towns and villages.

The Mayor of Nablus, Sulaiman Boy Toukan, who holds the Order of the British Empire and sits at a desk under a painting of King George VI, told Seagham Maynes: "Thousands of our young men are in the hills, training to shoot and fight as a disciplined army, and arms are coming in."

Investigation To Follow Petition
Nanking, Jan. 11.—Acting on a petition signed jointly by 2,500 public functionaries, the Control Yuan today ordered an investigation into a case of alleged embezzlement concerning the unauthorised sale of woolen materials to Australia by the Trust.

The materials were originally marked for distribution under the ration system to Government employees for winter clothing.

The petitioners included members of the Supreme Court, the Examination Yuan and the Ministries of Finance, Education and Interior.—Reuter.

Manila Regime Orders Big Swoop On Rebels

Manila, Jan. 11.—An intensified military campaign against Colonel Luis Taruc, leader of some 20,000 armed peasants of the independent Hukbuhap left wing guerrilla movement in Central Luzon was ordered today by the Philippine Minister of the Interior, Senor Jose Zulueta.

The main demand of the Hukbuhaps, who have been operating against the Government since early 1946, is agrarian reform. They were recognised by the United States authorities during the war and were reported to have done excellent guerrilla work against the Japanese.

Commenting on a "non-surrender" message given by the guerrilla chief to a correspondent of the Manila Chronicle this morning, Senor Zulueta stressed that his government will insist on the guerrilla leader's unconditional surrender.

The Minister called on the Huk chieftain to reform his movement to conform with the Philippine constitution, and in this way to help bring about a proper solution to their problems.—Reuter.

Terms For American Assistance To China

BY ARTHUR M. GOUL

Shanghai, Jan. 11.—The United States is gradually bringing stronger pressure to bear on China to meet its terms for long-range aid, and the Chinese Government has launched a trial balloon programme of its own in an attempt to influence American action.

An authoritative source today disclosed that the State Department, through some official channels but mainly through unofficial "off the record" conversations with high Chinese personages both in Nanking and Washington, is laying down the premises upon which it will agree to ask Congress for funds for China.

These conditions, among others, according to this source, include a definite blueprint for assistance for Chinese farmers and small industries, a democratisation programme within the Chinese Army and a nationalist revolution whereby United States representatives would share equally with the Chinese in administering a general programme from start to finish.

At the same time, the United States is making an effort to learn how far it can go on in using the aid programme as a lever in prying the Chinese Government loose from its attitude on the Japanese peace treaty.

Outbreak Of Hints

The Chinese Government, this source pointed out, is beginning to counter with an outbreak of hints that Nanking sees the necessity for some reforms which the United States will formally propose when actual negotiations commence.

Chief among these, he pointed out, was an address made by former Chinese Vice-Premier, Dr. H. H. Kung, before the Far East American Council of Commerce and Industry.

Dr. Kung was at one time Finance Minister, and is a brother-in-law of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. His stature as one of the political rulers of China has not altered despite widespread attacks from many sides, particularly the American press.

Dr. Kung advocated currency re-organisation measures to increase national production, the elimination of waste and an end to the flight of capital from China. He added he supported modernisation of the rural economy—one of the main points Washington is expected to demand.

Foreign Capital

His endorsement of investment of foreign capital in China was seen as a mildly surprising statement in view of the present rigid controls against remittances of foreign currency.

Another "trial balloon" was the statement in Canton by Mr. Huang Yuan-pin, member of the National Economic Council, that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek outlined a plan to the Finance Ministry for currency reform. The basic point of the plan, Mr. Huang said, was the lifting of controls on foreign exchange and the loosening of import regulations.

The Ministry of Finance denied this, and Nanking dispatches reported that the National Economic Council urged the retention of trade and exchange controls.

Chiang's Initiative

Another factor is that the Generalissimo in recent weeks has been personally more active in making military and economic decisions. This is regarded as an effort to convince the United States that the Generalissimo will use his personal initiative rather than rely upon advisers and assistants in supervising a long-term programme of American aid to China.

Chinese sources said Nanking is well aware of the fact that the United States has the Japanese peace treaty in mind as well as benefits to China in a study of the "Marshall plan for the Far East."

They said the "propaganda campaigns of both countries are being pointed up towards the international scene as the direct effects of any help from Washington.—United Press.

Betting Probe Demand
London, Jan. 11.—A group of about 130 Members of Parliament, led by a Labourite, Mr. William Nally, are to raise the whole subject of betting in Britain when Parliament re-assembles on January 20.

They want a "commonsense approach" to gambling, on which Britons spend as much yearly as they received from last year for which complete figures are available, £450,000,000 was spent on horse racing, £430,000,000 on greyhound racing and £270,000,000 on football "pools."

Mr. Nally asserted that every Spiv who lives by his wits hoped to become a football pool promoter. The Parliamentary group expected to urge the Government to use its present powers to the utmost to control all forms of betting.—Reuter.

ROCKET SHIPS TO OTHER PLANETS

Berkeley, Calif., Jan. 11.—Scientists of the University of California are toying with the idea of sending rocket ships to neighbouring planets as early as a few mechanical details are ironed out.

The first ship presumably would be unmanned and radar controlled. Samuel Herrick, associate professor of astronomy on the Los Angeles campus, said: "I think techniques already exist to make it possible."

He argued that as fantastic as the idea appears, it at least offers "a vision of new worlds as a more fascinating goal than blowing up the only one we now have."—Associated Press.

SHIP ON FIRE

Capetown, Jan. 11.—The Portuguese ship, Colonial (8,300 tons), was reported to be on fire tonight on her way from Lorenzo Marques, Portugal East Africa, to Capetown. She was due in Table Bay Harbour here tonight.—Reuter.

PLANES BEAT OFF RAIDERS IN KASHMIR

London, Jan. 11.—Royal Indian Air Force planes and Indian artillery engaged a band of raiding tribesmen who were making off with mules, camels and horses in the Nao-shora (southwest Kashmir) area and inflicted casualties, New Delhi Radio reported, quoting tonight's Indian Army communiqué.

In an attack on a small Kashmir village, the raiders killed a villager, kidnapped women and carried off some cattle.

RIAF planes also carried out reconnaissance flights, the communiqué added.

The India-Pakistan Joint Defence Council met in Lahore today under the chairmanship of Earl Mountbatten, Governor-General of India, New Delhi Radio also reported.

Pandit Nehru and Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan, attended with their military commanders.

General Amnesty

The Joint Defence Council decided to proclaim a general amnesty for all military personnel of the two Dominions between August 15 last year (Independence Day) and January 10, 1948.

The amnesty will cover proceedings in military and civil courts, and pardons to this effect are being issued by the Governors-General of India and Pakistan.

The communiqué tonight, announcing the amnesty, added that "various inter-Dominion matters" were discussed at today's meeting of the Council.—Reuter.

Soviet Blast

Moscow, Jan. 11.—The Soviet trade union newspaper, Trud, today placed the responsibility for the "bloody events" in Kashmir on the "British authorities in India and Pakistan."

The paper also charged the British Government with obedience "to the city magnates who are not interested in peace in India and prefer to use the tried method of divide and rule in order to continue their domination of both dominions."—Reuter.

Anglo-Danish Trade Talks Progressing

London, Jan. 11.—Good progress has been made in the past week by all the committees of the Anglo-Danish trade negotiations in London, it was believed today.

Until an agreement is reached on the prices that Britain will pay for Danish butter, it is not possible to say that the end is in sight.

Even then, an agreement would be needed on the quantities of dairy products to be supplied by Denmark, and on industrial goods, agricultural supplies and, eventually, coal to be supplied by Britain.

But the good auguries, with which the negotiations started, were believed to have been fully maintained.

External developments have helped the negotiations. Britain's negotiations with many other countries have been going well and naturally Denmark does not want to be left out.

Grain Situation

The grain situation has greatly improved and this is the foundation of an Anglo-Danish trade agreement. Australian grain is now reaching Britain for the first time since the outbreak of war and in big quantities.

Argentine shipments and crop reports are far better than was expected. No hitch has developed in Britain's grain contract with Russia.

Britain should thus be in a much better position than last autumn to supply Denmark's grain requirements on which depends Denmark's ability to export her dairy products.

At developments of the Marshall Plan, which imply that if Britain and Denmark help each other over their short-term difficulties, they will eventually get external aid to prevent the difficulties becoming permanent.—Reuter.

SANTA CATALINA CLASSIC
Arcadia, California, Jan. 11.—On Trust, the West's leading three-year-old last year, demonstrated speed against an older horse today to win \$50,000 added Santa Catalina handicap at the Santa Anita track.—United Press.

ALL-INDIA TENNIS
Madras, Jan. 11.—Lennart Bergelin beat a fellow Swede, Torsten Johansson, after a keen five-set battle in the final of the men's singles of the All India Lawn Tennis Championships here today.

The score was 5-7, 6-3, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2.

The final of the mixed doubles, in which both Swedes will be playing, will be decided tomorrow.—Reuter.

CROSS-COUNTRY RACE
Paris, Jan. 11.—London University gained an easy victory against Paris University in a cross-country race here today by taking the first six places.

FRANCE'S RUGBY WIN
Paris, Jan. 11.—France beat Australia by 13 points to 6 here today in a Rugby Union International.—Reuter.

People were taking in her and her fiancé, but said she felt "very tired by the emotions of recent days."—Reuter.



"Honest, dear, I'm still at the bar."

Carol Deplores Swing To Left In Rumania

Lisbon Jan. 11.—Ex-King Carol of Rumania said in a statement to the press tonight: "I consider the recent events in Rumania as extremely grave for my country and for the international situation."

"The substitution of the monarchy of Rumania by the Democratic Popular Republic—or the Soviet rather—also marks the step forward of Communism into Europe and constitutes a new and serious warning to the civilised world."

"The abject ways used in the Manu trial and his sentence are against all the principles of justice, and make me forecast that with the systematic elimination of democratic elements Rumania is walking toward a catastrophe."

"I deplore the abdication of my son, and everything leads me to believe that the act itself and its terms could only be imposed by force."

"During these days of anxiety, when Rumania lived through one of the saddest pages of her history, I was extremely anxious for the fate of my son, and now I am happy to know that he is at last safe."

Hopes For Liberty

"The integration of Rumania in the Soviet system is contrary to the spirit of the Rumanian people. Their future and liberty depend from now onwards on the victories of the civilised world, and I place all my hopes on those who fight for human liberty."

Meanwhile, Princess Anne of Bourbon-Parma, who is now staying

Ice Sports Under Way

Wengen, Switzerland, Jan. 11.—The United States Olympic skiers were placed far behind European champion in the downhill contest of "Lauberhornrennen," the biggest international competition before the Winter Games.

Zeno Colo, of Italy, won the event in four minutes, 10.2 seconds for the 3,000-metre course in slushy, wet snow.

Solph Olinger, of Switzerland, was second and Karl Molitor, of Switzerland, third.—United Press.

SLALOM RACE
Grindelwald, Switzerland, Jan. 11.—Madame Georgette Miller-Thiollere of France and Miss Colline Segli of Italy tied for first place here today in the giant slalom, ski race, each making the run in two minutes and 10 seconds. Miss May Nilsson of Sweden was third in two minutes 11.3 seconds.

There were 30 competitors.—Reuter.

BUS HIT BY TRAIN
Prague, Jan. 11.—Two people were killed and 20 injured when a bus was hit by a train at a level-crossing on the Berec to Turnov line today. Ice on the road was said to have prevented the bus from stopping.—Reuter.

MISSIONARIES TO BE EVACUATED
Shanghai, Jan. 11.—The Lutheran Mission headquarters announced today it planned to evacuate 20 American and 80 Norwegian missionaries from Lanchow, 300 miles northwest of Hankow, which has been isolated by a Communist military drive for two weeks.

There is no word about the plight of the Lutheran missionaries, but J. B. Pinder, acting U.S. Consul-General in Shanghai, said he had received information of the deaths of three Evangelical missionaries at the hands of "bandits" in that area four days ago.—Associated Press.

WOMEN GIVE STATUE TO SALAZAR
Lisbon, Jan. 11.—A statue, given by Portuguese women as an expression of their gratitude to Dr. Antonio Salazar, the Prime Minister, for keeping Portugal out of the war, was unveiled here today.

The statue represents a female figure gazing upwards with a garland of flowers on her knees.—Reuter.

ALBANIA INTERFERING IN GREECE

Athens, Jan. 11.—An allegation that Albania was interfering in Greek affairs and was playing an active part in guerrilla activities was made by the United Nations Balkans Commission in its December report published today, according to the Greek News Agency.

The report, read at a press conference at Salonika by Vice-Admiral Alan Goodrich Kirk, United States representative on the Commission, and addressed to Dr. Tryfonas, Secretary-General of the United Nations, stated that the Commission "is following with very great uneasiness the recent developments in the political situation in the area concerned in the recommendations of the General Assembly."

It declared that in the absence of any community with interested governments, the Greek Government excepted, the Commission had taken note of public statements and other indications of the attitude of the four governments concerned, with regard to the General Assembly's recommendations.—Reuter.

Yugoslav Committee
Belgrade, Jan. 11.—The formation of a "Yugoslav Committee for Aid to the Greek People," which will launch immediately a nation-wide drive to "collect clothing, footwear, foodstuffs and money," was announced in the Yugoslav Communist Party organ, Borba, today.

The new committee was formed in Belgrade yesterday on the initiative of the Central Committee of the United Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, the paper said.

Headed by a new committee is M. Djuro Solaj, president of the Central Committee of Yugoslav Trade Unions, and the secretary is M. Milan Bodanovic, president of the Writers' Association of Serbia and the Yugoslav delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

The "Committee for the People's Youth, the Anti-Fascist Women's Front and well known individuals will take part in the committee's work, Borba added.

The move to form such a committee was first made in November at the Belgrade conference of trade union representatives from Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania.

A telegram was then sent to the World Federation of Trade Unions, suggesting a worldwide appeal for moral and material aid to the Greek people.—Reuter.

OUTWARD MAILS
Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcel post close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mails. Mail closes before 5 p.m. registered and parcels will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12
Closing Times By Air:
Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peiping, Canton, Luchow and Kuming 3.30 p.m.
Hohow, Swatow & Foochow 3.30 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train:
Macao, Tientsin & Sheki (Sea) 1 p.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Manila, Aden & Suez (Sea) 3 p.m.
Batavia, Java and South Africa, Bombay, Egypt and Europe via Liverpool (Sea) 3 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.
Japan (Ord. letters & cards only) (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Sheki & Kungmoon (Sea) 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13
Closing Times By Air:
Swatow & Amoy 9.30 a.m.
Shanghai 9.30 a.m.
Bangkok, Hongkong, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo (Nairobi), Johannesburg & Mauritius via Cairo August 10 and London 3.30 p.m.
Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin & Peiping 3.30 p.m.
Swatow 3.30 p.m.

ZBW BROADCAST
6. Studio: Hospital Request Half Hour Presented by Elsie Holmes Brown; 8.30. Studio: Jack and Jill; 9. Studio: George G. Talks on Films; 7. London Relay: Home and Home; 11.15. Studio: "Like What Like" Presented by Sue Myrick; 7.45. Studio: Jane Richards answers listeners' questions; 7.50. Studio: "The Organ Dance Band and Me"; 8.30. Piano; 8.45. Studio: "What is Art For?" A Talk by Eric Newton and Janet Freedman; 10. London Relay: Radio News; 10.10. Something for Everybody—Music for all Tastes; 11. Close Down.

BBC PROGRAMME
Transmission of the BBC General Overseas Service which may be heard in Hongkong this evening.
G.M.T.
10.00.—World of work dance music (gramophone records); 10.30.—Music while you work; 11.00.—The news; 11.10.—Home and Home; 11.15.—Foreign favourites; 12.00.—From today's papers; 12.10.—Interlude; 12.15.—Sporting record; 12.45.—Albert Sandier Trio; 1.00.—The news; 1.10.—Programme announcements; 1.15.—Music in Miniature; 1.45.—What is Art For?; 2.00.—Radio News; 2.10.—Radio newswatch; 2.15.—Programme announcements; 1.45.—Interlude; 1.50.—Come to the Front; 2.00.—Recording from Saturday night's Henry Wood Promenade Concert (Winter Series); from the Royal Albert Hall, London; 2.05.—The University Orchestra conducted by Basil Compton; 2.10.—James (tenor); George Thalben-Hen (soprano); 2.15.—The University Barber of Seville; 2.20.—Hosiery; Epilogue from Feriullah's Fancies; 2.25.—Bartok; 2.30.—Symphony No. 3 in B minor; 2.35.—(Unpublished); 2.40.—Dance Rhapsody No. 1; 2.45.—Delius; Organ Concerto in B; 2.50.—Hosiery; 2.55.—Polish Dances (Primo Igor); 3.00.—Borodin; 3.10.—Interlude; 3.15.—The news; 3.15.—News; 3.20.—Programme announcements; 3.25.—Programme. Arts Introductory talk by J. H. Evans; 3.30.—Classics by J. T. Sheppard; 3.35.—Proven, King's College, Cambridge; 3.40.—Composers of the Week; 3.45.—Hosiery (gramophone records); 3.45.—British Industries; 3.50.—Introductory discussion; 3.55.—Speakers; 4.00.—Hosiery; 4.05.—Hosiery; 4.10.—Hosiery; 4.15.—Hosiery; 4.20.—Hosiery; 4.25.—Hosiery; 4.30.—Hosiery; 4.35.—Hosiery; 4.40.—Hosiery; 4.45.—Hosiery; 4.50.—Hosiery; 4.55.—Hosiery; 5.00.—Hosiery; 5.05.—Hosiery; 5.10.—Hosiery; 5.15.—Hosiery; 5.20.—Hosiery; 5.25.—Hosiery; 5.30.—Hosiery; 5.35.—Hosiery; 5.40.—Hosiery; 5.45.—Hosiery; 5.50.—Hosiery; 5.55.—Hosiery; 6.00.—Hosiery; 6.05.—Hosiery; 6.10.—Hosiery; 6.15.—Hosiery; 6.20.—Hosiery; 6.25.—Hosiery; 6.30.—Hosiery; 6.35.—Hosiery; 6.40.—Hosiery; 6.45.—Hosiery; 6.50.—Hosiery; 6.55.—Hosiery; 7.00.—Hosiery; 7.05.—Hosiery; 7.10.—Hosiery; 7.15.—Hosiery; 7.20.—Hosiery; 7.25.—Hosiery; 7.30.—Hosiery; 7.35.—Hosiery; 7.40.—Hosiery; 7.45.—Hosiery; 7.50.—Hosiery; 7.55.—Hosiery; 8.00.—Hosiery; 8.05.—Hosiery; 8.10.—Hosiery; 8.15.—Hosiery; 8.20.—Hosiery; 8.25.—Hosiery; 8.30.—Hosiery; 8.35.—Hosiery; 8.40.—Hosiery; 8.45.—Hosiery; 8.50.—Hosiery; 8.55.—Hosiery; 9.00.—Hosiery; 9.05.—Hosiery; 9.10.—Hosiery; 9.15.—Hosiery; 9.20.—Hosiery; 9.25.—Hosiery; 9.30.—Hosiery; 9.35.—Hosiery; 9.40.—Hosiery; 9.45.—Hosiery; 9.50.—Hosiery; 9.55.—Hosiery; 10.00.—Hosiery; 10.05.—Hosiery; 10.10.—Hosiery; 10.15.—Hosiery; 10.20.—Hosiery; 10.25.—Hosiery; 10.30.—Hosiery; 10.35.—Hosiery; 10.40.—Hosiery; 10.45.—Hosiery; 10.50.—Hosiery; 10.55.—Hosiery; 11.00.—Hosiery; 11.05.—Hosiery; 11.10.—Hosiery; 11.15.—Hosiery; 11.20.—Hosiery; 11.25.—Hosiery; 11.30.—Hosiery; 11.35.—Hosiery; 11.40.—Hosiery; 11.45.—Hosiery; 11.50.—Hosiery; 11.55.—Hosiery; 12.00.—Hosiery; 12.05.—Hosiery; 12.10.—Hosiery; 12.15.—Hosiery; 12.20.—Hosiery; 12.25.—Hosiery; 12.30.—Hosiery; 12.35.—Hosiery; 12.40.—Hosiery; 12.45.—Hosiery; 12.50.—Hosiery; 12.55.—Hosiery; 1.00.—Hosiery; 1.05.—Hosiery; 1.10.—Hosiery; 1.15.—Hosiery; 1.20.—Hosiery; 1.25.—Hosiery; 1.30.—Hosiery; 1.35.—Hosiery; 1.40.—Hosiery; 1.45.—Hosiery; 1.50.—Hosiery; 1.55.—Hosiery; 2.00.—Hosiery; 2.05.—Hosiery; 2.10.—Hosiery; 2.15.—Hosiery; 2.20.—Hosiery; 2.25.—Hosiery; 2.30.—Hosiery; 2.35.—Hosiery; 2.40.—Hosiery; 2.45.—Hosiery; 2.50.—Hosiery; 2.55.—Hosiery; 3.00.—Hosiery; 3.05.—Hosiery; 3.10.—Hosiery; 3.15.—Hosiery; 3.20.—Hosiery; 3.25.—Hosiery; 3.30.—Hosiery; 3.35.—Hosiery; 3.40.—Hosiery; 3.45.—Hosiery; 3.50.—Hosiery; 3.55.—Hosiery; 4.00.—Hosiery; 4.05.—Hosiery; 4.10.—Hosiery; 4.15.—Hosiery; 4.20.—Hosiery; 4.25.—Hosiery; 4.30.—Hosiery; 4.35.—Hosiery; 4.40.—Hosiery; 4.45.—Hosiery; 4.50.—Hosiery; 4.55.—Hosiery; 5.00.—Hosiery; 5.05.—Hosiery; 5.10.—Hosiery; 5.15.—Hosiery; 5.20.—Hosiery; 5.25.—Hosiery; 5.30.—Hosiery; 5.35.—Hosiery; 5.40.—Hosiery; 5.45.—Hosiery; 5.50.—Hosiery; 5.55.—Hosiery; 6.00.—Hosiery; 6.05.—Hosiery; 6.10.—Hosiery; 6.15.—Hosiery; 6.20.—Hosiery; 6.25.—Hosiery; 6.30.—Hosiery; 6.35.—Hosiery; 6.40.—Hosiery; 6.45.—Hosiery; 6.50.—Hosiery; 6.55.—Hosiery; 7.00.—Hosiery; 7.05.—Hosiery; 7.10.—Hosiery; 7.15.—Hosiery; 7.20.—Hosiery; 7.25.—Hosiery; 7.30.—Hosiery; 7.35.—Hosiery; 7.40.—Hosiery; 7.45.—Hosiery; 7.50.—Hosiery; 7.55.—Hosiery; 8.00.—Hosiery; 8.05.—Hosiery; 8.10.—Hosiery; 8.15.—Hosiery; 8.20.—Hosiery; 8.25.—Hosiery; 8.30.—Hosiery; 8.35.—Hosiery; 8.40.—Hosiery; 8.45.—Hosiery; 8.50.—Hosiery; 8.55.—Hosiery; 9.00.—Hosiery; 9.05.—Hosiery; 9.10.—Hosiery; 9.15.—Hosiery; 9.20.—Hosiery; 9.25.—Hosiery; 9.30.—Hosiery; 9.35.—Hosiery; 9.40.—Hosiery; 9.45.—Hosiery; 9.50.—Hosiery; 9.55.—Hosiery; 10.00.—Hosiery; 10.05.—Hosiery; 10.10.—Hosiery; 10.15.—Hosiery; 10.20.—Hosiery; 10.25.—Hosiery;